III. REMARKS

1. Claims 1-4, 6, and 9-33 remain in the application. Claims 5, 7, and 8 have been cancelled without prejudice.

2. Applicants respectfully submit that claims 1-3, 6, 9-18, and 20-33 are patentable over the combination of Harris et al. (US 6,314,306, "Harris"), Bright et al. (US 6,418,323, "Bright") and Takenaka et al. (US 7,295,863, "Takenaka") under 35 USC 103(a).

Current claim 1 discloses

A method comprising:

establishing a connection between a first mobile station and a second mobile station,

transferring speech data or message data representing a first effect for stimulating an auditory or visual sense via the established connection as a ringing command;

transferring or activating data compiled from vibration effects memory, flash patterns memory or graphic objects memory for producing a second effect for stimulating a visual or tactile sense by the same established connection as a ringing command using a signaling message associated therewith,

producing the first effect for stimulating an auditory or visual sense in the second mobile station, while maintaining said connection, using a first means of expression comprising at least one element selected from the group of a loudspeaker and a display, and

producing the second effect stimulating a visual or tactile sense in the second mobile station, while maintaining said connection, using a second means of expression comprising at least one element selected from the group of a vibration unit, at least one light unit and the display, which is selected differently from the elements of the first means of expression, and wherein said second

effect for stimulating a visual or tactile sense comprises a lighting effect or a vibration effect,

wherein the first effect for stimulating an auditory or visual sense and the second effect stimulating a visual or tactile sense is activated so as to be presented as a consequence of a certain user action in the second mobile terminal.

Claims 13, 31, 32, and 33 all recite similar features.

2.1 In Harris, text message 102, which comprises ring command 210 and alphanumeric message 200, is sent from pager 100 to mobile device 110, whereupon the mobile device plays a ring according to the ring command and displays the message.

However, there is nothing in Harris that even hints at a pager that transmits any other data that alone or by means of some other data in the mobile device provides a visual or tactile effect in the mobile device. Also, Harris does not mention anything about providing the visual or tactile effect by using a same connection as in context of the text message, therefore, it lacks the feature of *"transferring or activating data compiled from vibration effects memory, flash patterns memory or graphic objects memory for producing a second effect for stimulating a visual or tactile sense by the same established connection as a ringing command using a signaling message associated therewith".*

Harris is silent regarding performing the ring command in the mobile device, when the initiated connection between the pager and mobile device still exists. So, it also lacks the feature of *"producing the first effect for stimulating an auditory or visual sense in the second mobile station, while maintaining said connection, using a first means of expression comprising at least one element selected from the group of a loudspeaker and a display".*

Since there is no talk about sending any other data initiating the visual or tactile effect in the mobile device, Harris naturally lacks the feature of *"producing the second effect stimulating a visual or tactile sense in the second mobile station, while maintaining said connection, using a second means of expression comprising at least one element selected from the group of a vibration unit, at least one light unit and the display, which is selected differentiv from the elements of the first means of expression, and wherein said second effect for stimulating a visual or tactile sense comprises a lighting effect or a vibration effect".*

In addition, the ring command is executed automatically when the text message comes to the mobile device irrespective of user's actions. Thus, Harris also lacks the feature of *"[the method,] wherein the first effect for stimulating an auditory or visual sense and the second effect stimulating a visual or tactile sense is activated so as to be presented as a consequence of a certain user action in the second mobile terminal".*

At least for these reasons, Harris does not disclose or suggest all the features of claims 1, 13, 31, 32, and 33.

2.2 Bright describes mobile phone 100 with extra buttons 120 for providing Morse code representations to another mobile phone 100' during a call between these mobile phones. The mobile phones have interface 122 in order to connect vibrating device 132 to the mobile phones so that a Morse coded text message can be received silently.

Contrary to the arguments in the present action, Bright does not teach that, in the mobile phone of the receiving side, there is provided a tactile effect through the vibrating device after it has received and performed a previous auditory or visual effect that is "linked" to the following tactile effect during a call. Besides, a user of the mobile phone of the transmitting side initiates the vibration, not the receiver. Therefore, Bright does not disclose the feature of *"transferring or activating data compiled from vibration effects memory, flash patterns memory or graphic objects memory for producing a second effect for stimulating a visual or tactile sense by the same established connection as a ringing command [i.e. first effect stimulating an auditory or visual sense] using a signaling message associated therewith".*

Bright is also silent with respect to: *producing the first effect for stimulating an auditory or visual sense in the second mobile station, while maintaining said connection, using a first means of expression comprising at least one element selected from the group of a loudspeaker and a display*, as recited by claim 1.

Furthermore, in Bright there is no expression means that is selected differently than other expression means, so, contrary to the arguments in the present action, Bright also lacks the feature of *"producing the second effect stimulating a visual or tactile sense in the second mobile station, while maintaining said connection, using a second means of expression comprising at least one element selected from the group of a vibration unit, at least one light unit and the display, which is selected differently from the elements of the first means of expression, and*

wherein said second effect for stimulating a visual or tactile sense comprises a lighting effect or a vibration effect".

Still further, Bright is silent with respect to: *wherein the first effect for stimulating an auditory or visual sense and the second effect stimulating a visual or tactile sense is activated so as to be presented as a consequence of a certain user action in the second mobile terminal,* as recited by claim 1.

Therefore, Bright fails to provide the features of claims 1, 13, 31, 32, and 33 missing from Harris.

2.3 Takenaka relates to a portable phone, wherein a user may only select an effect combination to indicate a reception of a call.

Takenaka is silent with respect to *"transferring or activating data compiled from vibration effects memory, flash patterns memory or graphic objects memory for producing a second effect for stimulating a visual or tactile sense by the same established connection as a ringing command using a signaling message associated therewith".*

Takenaka also has no disclosure related to *"producing the first effect for stimulating an auditory or visual sense in the second mobile station, while maintaining said connection, using a first means of expression comprising at least one element selected from the group of a loudspeaker and a display".*

Further, Takenaka fails to disclose or suggest *"producing the second effect stimulating a visual or tactile sense in the second mobile station, while maintaining said connection, using a second means of expression comprising at least one element selected from the group of a vibration unit, at least one light unit and the display, which is selected differentiv from the elements of the first means of expression, and wherein said second effect for stimulating a visual or tactile sense comprises a lighting effect or a vibration effect".*

As mentioned above, Takenaka relates to a portable phone, wherein a user may only select an effect combination to indicate a reception of a call. However, the combination is not performed as a result of an operation of a user of the portable phone, but instead as a consequence of an incoming call. Consequently, Takenaka lacks the feature of *"[the method,] wherein the first effect for stimulating an auditory or visual sense and the second effect stimulating a visual or*

tactile sense is activated so as to be presented as a consequence of a certain user action in the second mobile terminal"

At least for these reasons, Takenaka fails to disclose or suggest the features of claims 1, 13, 31, 32, and 33 missing from the combination of Harris and Bright, and the combination of Harris, Bright, and Takenaka fails to render claims 1, 13, 31, 32, and 33 unpatentable.

It should be noted that in reality there is no teaching or suggestion to combine Bright and Takenaka with Harris, which is required according to *In re Dembiczak*. However, if the examiner should feel otherwise, the applicant respectfully requests the examiner to point to a specific principle that would suggest such a combination and modification, which must be shown according to *In re Lee* for a obviousness rejections to be sustained.

Besides, the final result of the hypothetical combination of Harris, Bright, and Takenaka still fails to disclose or suggest all the features of the independent claims.

Embodiments according to the claims enable users to program different kinds of personalized auditory, visual, and tactile effects in his/her own mobile station or send them to another user's mobile station. These programmable effects thereby serve both as a means of personalizing the user's own mobile station and, at the same time, as a supplement or alternative to conventional methods of communication. The alternative approaches multimedia applications because it is possible to combine effects that are perceptible with different senses. In addition, the claimed embodiments provide emphasized communication properties in mobile stations since a real-time connection is maintained at the same time.

Therefore, the combination of Harris, Bright and Takenaka fails to render claims 1-3, 6, 9-18, and 20-33 unpatentable.

3. Applicants respectfully submit that claims 4 and 19 are patentable over the combination of Harris, Bright, Takenaka and the admitted prior art under 35 USC 103(a).

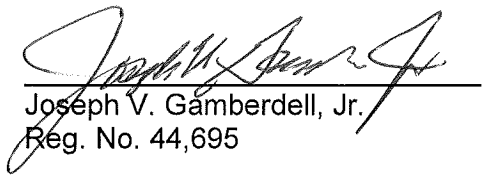
Claims 4 and 19 depend from claim 1.

The admitted prior art fails to supply the features of claim 1 missing from the combination of Harris, Bright, and Takenaka. Therefore, the combination of Harris, Bright, Takenaka and APA fails to render claims 4 and 19 unpatentable.

For all of the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that all of the claims now present in the application are clearly novel and patentable over the prior art of record, and are in proper form for allowance. Accordingly, favorable reconsideration and allowance is respectfully requested. Should any unresolved issues remain, the Examiner is invited to call Applicants' attorney at the telephone number indicated below.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment for any fees associated with this communication or credit any over payment to Deposit Account No. 16-1350.

Respectfully submitted,



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